



ALEXANDRIA.

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7.

GOVERNOR PEIRPOINT'S MESSAGE.

He thus states the financial condition of the State: Assuming the income of the last year as the basis for the estimate of this there will be received into the treasury during the year ending on the 30th September, 1867, \$1,223,679 30. Adding to this the amount on hand 1st October, 1866, \$334,607 56, we have the aggregate of \$1,563,286 86. He estimates the expenses of carrying on the government up to 1st October, 1867, at \$510,000. This would leave a balance in the treasury of \$1,053,286 86.

The estimate of expenses is liberal, including appropriations for carrying out certain recommendations contained in the message. The public debt, with the interest funded, will amount on the 1st day of January next to \$43,383,679 27. Deducting amount owned by sinking and literary funds, \$2,377,681 60, leaves a balance for which interest is to be paid of \$41,005,997 67. The Governor urges that provision be made at once for the payment of this interest at all hazards. He says it will require an additional assessment on property, real and personal, of about 46 cents on the \$100, which added to the 14 cents on the \$100 now assessed, will make 60 cents on the \$100 required to pay the expenses of the government, necessary appropriations and interest on the public debt. The Governor combats vigorously the idea of scaling or repudiating the public debt. Barring the morality of the act, he says, "no step would be so prejudicial to all our future interests as a serious discussion of the subject. To commit the deed would be to cut off all private credit from without the State and erect a bar to the future influx of capital." He adds—"If so fatal a step should be taken, no gentleman would hereafter be particularly anxious when abroad to be recognized as a Virginian."

We extract the following paragraph in regard to railroads: "I attach no value for revenue purposes to the stock held by the State in the James river canal, turnpikes and bridges, and in railroads commenced but not completed. The State owns about fifteen millions of dollars in stocks and bonds of railroads in active operation. These roads, by prudent management ought to yield dividends in a few years sufficient to pay the interest on that amount of public debt. I have no doubt that, if the General Assembly will authorize it, in the course of two or three years, the stock and bonds held by the State in these roads can be exchanged for their full amount in the stock and bonds of the State, and I unhesitatingly recommend the passage of a law authorizing their sale. The net should authorize the sale of the stock and bonds of the Virginia and Tennessee, Southside and Norfolk and Petersburg roads; and of the Richmond and Danville and York river roads together. The Orange and Alexandria and the Virginia Central roads might be sold separately. All these roads, under the management of private companies, would soon yield handsome dividends and make the investment profitable."

He thinks that by proper legislation, the oyster tax can be made to yield an annual revenue of more than \$200,000. Of the militia, he says that there are one hundred and thirty six regiments of militia of the line, of which number one hundred and seven have been organized; the remaining twenty-nine are in process of organization. He makes recommendations in regard to the Penitentiary, "criminal charges," the vagrant law, and registration of freedmen. He thinks all laws interfering between creditors and debtors subject to objection, and says: "There is danger in passing stay laws that look to long postponements of executions, that they may be construed by the courts to come under the constitutional prohibition against impairing the obligation of contracts. I believe the Legislature has full power over the subject of priority of liens, and I think the great error in the law of last winter was in failing to abolish the priority of judgment liens and placing all creditors on an equal footing. The law, as it stands, has only provoked suits by the more importunate creditors. But we must now look to the future, and it strikes me that it would be wise, and perhaps the courts and creditors would concur in the measure, to direct the further stay of executions upon the payment by the debtor of the interest and twenty-five per centum of the principal within ninety days from the first day of January, 1868, and if like sum, with the interest each ensuing year."

His recommendation on the subject of interest is that, where no contract is made, six per cent. should be the legal interest, but that a higher rate be allowed by contract in writing.

He recommends the repeal of all laws in regard to county roads and county levies, and that an act be passed to place the burden of the county and poor levies on property liable to State taxation, &c.

The Governor warmly advocates the adoption in Virginia of the common school system. He charges that the masses who derive no benefit from our colleges are taxed to support them. He adds: "The subject of the education of the freedmen is attracting great and deserved attention all over the country. It is admitted, on all hands, that if the freedman shall be made a valuable member of the community, it must be done by affording him the means of intellectual culture. I am gratified to be able to state that considerable sums of money have been raised by benevolent societies of the North for this purpose, and that a number of schools for the education of freedmen are in successful operation in the State. It is proper and just to these benevolent associations to add, that in addition to the freedmen's schools provided by them the Soldier's Aid Society of the North have established in this city schools for white children, provided with competent teachers, which are now prospering, and where upward of three hundred children are gratuitously taught."

He states that the land scrip donated by Congress for the creation of an agricultural college has not yet been delivered to the agent appointed to receive it, but believes "it is now nearly ready for delivery." It remains with the Legislature to designate the location of the institution which shall receive the benefit of this donation. The Governor suggests that it be made to the interest of William and Mary College to change its location to Richmond by adding to its present endowment the proceeds of the sale of the lands donated by Congress. He renews the recommendations contained in his last annual message. These are in substance, that the college to which the donation is to be applied shall be located in Richmond, and shall be a polytechnic school, teaching modern languages, mathematics, natural philosophy, mechanics, engineering, mineralogy, geology, vegetable and mineral chemistry, with chairs of design, botany and agriculture, and military tactics to complete the list.

He treats of the subject of immigration, making numerous suggestions. He opposes all appropriations of money by the State to immigration societies, and thinks that private enterprise, directed and assisted by the commissioners of immigration already appointed, will be more successful in procuring a good class of immigrants.

He makes a recommendation in favor of providing for a geological survey of the State. He recommends an appropriation to provide artificial limbs for those who lost their limbs in battle during the war.

He suggests the repeal of all "fence laws," and thinks the subject should be left to the common law, in which we concur.

He devotes much space to the subject of railroads—complains that their tariff discriminate against our own home cities and people in favor of those without the State, and thinks that they should be compelled to reduce their local rates and make them uniform. He presses vigorously the principle of consolidation, and proposes that "the Norfolk and Petersburg, Southside, Danville, and Virginia and Tennessee roads should constitute one road; the Virginia and Tennessee, Orange and Alexandria, and Virginia Central should constitute one road; the Petersburg and Weldon, Richmond and Petersburg, Richmond connection, and Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac roads should constitute one road. When transportation is required at any depot on any of these roads, it should be received and transported to any depot on any other road connecting therewith, that may be desired at a uniform rate of charges, on the basis above stated, and tickets, checks and bills of lading given accordingly; and for any loss or damage sustained in transportation, the party injured should have his right of action against any company over whose road the passage was so contracted for."

He adds: "If all our roads were consolidated, and put under the management of one or two intelligent heads, there is no reason why their bonds should not become as good as seven-thirty bonds of the United States in any market. But to defeat this object, leading men from different parts of the State were brought to the capital, and retained to attend the meeting of the stockholders of the Virginia and Tennessee road, where the whole scheme was denounced as an infringement of the franchises of the company, and as an innovation upon the customs of Virginia, and other arguments about as reasonable urged upon the private stockholders."

He says he sees but one way in which the object he aims at can be accomplished, and that is to "repeal the law which scales the vote of the State and instruct her proxies to vote for consolidating the management of the roads." He refers especially to the Virginia and Kentucky and Covington and Ohio roads.

The message closes with an elaborate exposition of the Constitutional Amendment, as understood by the Governor. He approaches the subject cautiously and with manifest reluctance. It is a disagreeable subject, but, having broken the ice, he plunges right in and advises its ratification as the best means of averting more onerous measures. He indicates plainly that he considers the President powerless, and the dominant party the power entitled to govern, and as likely to hold command of the situation "for many years to come." He thinks the conditions imposed by Congress "are not nearly as hard as they might be." The Governor thinks that we would incur no disgrace by consenting to an amendment which ostracizes those who bore the brunt of the war.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

The steamship *Suwanee*, from New York for Brazos Santiago, foundered at sea, 45 miles southwest of Frying Pan Shoals, on the night of the 3rd inst. Three boats, containing all on board, left the ship; one boat arrived at Wilmington, N. C. with the captain, and 13 of the passengers and crew. The other boats, containing the first and second mates, and thirteen others have not been heard from.

General Howard yesterday issued an order censuring Brigadier General Whitteley, late Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of North Carolina, in accordance with the sentence of the military commission before whom he was recently tried, at Raleigh, North Carolina.

Colonel Crawford, of Haddington, was robbed of \$10,000 on the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad, near Holmesburg, last evening. The passenger who occupied the next seat took the money and hid it in his shawl. He was arrested, the money recovered, and he sent to the Doylestown jail.

Counterfeit coupons of the U. S. bonds of 1861 were offered for sale to Wallstreet brokers on Wednesday. The coupons are for \$15 each, and are remarkably well executed. The numbers are rather poorly engraved, and are larger than the figures on the genuine coupons.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

We have foreign news up to yesterday at noon.

The London Times in an article on President Johnson's message, says that it agrees with the position taken by the President on the Alabama claims, and that the question on that subject should be definitely settled. The excitement about Ireland is increasing, and the military and naval authorities are making every preparation to meet emergencies. The admiralty have ordered the dispatch of three iron-clads to Ireland, and the military authorities have directed the departure of two regiments of regulars to the same quarter.

The military in Dublin are actively engaged in efforts to discover and arrest all Fenians. In Paris legal proceedings have been commenced by the U. S. against the parties who furnished ships to the Confederate navy during the war. The attempt to settle the case by arbitration has failed.

The U. S. Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Fox, is most courteously received at all the British navy yards.

The Hanoverian civil and military officers have been released from their oath of allegiance to him by the ex-King, at the suggestion of the English Government.

Market for cotton unsteady at unchanged rates. Breadstuffs market flat and nominal.

Letter from King George County.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

KING GEORGE C. H., December 5, 1866.—

The Circuit Court, Judge Critcher presiding, in special session to try the case of the Commonwealth vs. Major Henry Byrd Lewis, for killing Dr. William Rose, at King George C. H., in 1862, opened to-day, and after the qualifications of jurors was defined by the Commonwealth's Attorney, and other preliminaries explained, adjourned over until to-morrow.

To-morrow is the day appointed for the commencement of the regular term of the County Court, and it will be necessary for one to make way for the other, but the impression is that the County Court takes precedence, and that Judge Critcher will adjourn the Superior Court over to Friday. In the important and interesting case before the Court, the Commonwealth is represented by Wm. A. Little, esq., the State's Attorney for King George county, assisted by Judge Ould, so well known in Richmond and Washington. General Henry A. Wise, who was retained to aid the prosecution is not present, and it is believed has declined to participate in the case. Major Lewis' counsel are John L. Marye, jr., and R. D. Daniel, esq., and such an array of legal and forensic talent seldom appears at a County Court House.

S. W.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Dr. James Watson, a citizen of Rockbridge county, who was recently tried there for killing a black man, and acquitted, was arrested at the Natural Bridge a few days since, by a military guard detailed for the purpose, by order of General Schofield, and brought to Richmond yesterday. His arrest caused great excitement in Rockbridge county. His friends will probably apply for a writ of habeas corpus.

A writer at Harrisonburg, argues in favor of granting a charter for a railroad from Harper's Ferry up the Page Valley to Salem, and urges that for such a work the "nearest, cheapest and most practicable route" is up the water grade of the Shenandoah, through the counties of Jefferson, Clarke, Warren, Page, Rockingham and Augusta, and thence through Rockbridge and Botetourt to Salem.

It has been resolved by the Society of Alumni of the Virginia Military Institute that a "memorial chapel" shall be erected, at Lexington in the centre of which shall be a marble statue of Stonewall Jackson, and on the walls, tablets commemorating those scholars of the Institute who fell in the war just closed. Busts of Gen. Rhodes and Garland and Col. Crutchfield, will also be placed in it.

The Western Lunatic Asylum situated in Staunton, is a monument to the humanity of Virginia, and of the pre-eminent skill and qualifications for the post of its Superintendent, Dr. Francis T. Stribling, who for more than a quarter of a century has presided over this institution.

The Governor sent in to the Legislature on Monday the appointment of Wm. H. Richardson, as Adjutant-General of the State of Virginia, to rank as such from the 3rd of April, 1866. General Richardson has filled the same position successively for a great many years.

The District Court of Appeals, of Winchester District, presided over by Judge Alexander Rives, of the Court of Appeals, met at Winchester last Saturday. Judge Rives was to be assisted by Circuit Judges, Campbell, Fulkerson, Sheffield, Harris and Parker.

On Friday last, the new church for the Presbyterian Society, at Falls Church, Fairfax county, was dedicated.

William H. Gray, is a candidate for the State Senate from Loudoun county.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, December 6th.—Gen. Grant had not up to yesterday received a word touching the reported entrance of General Sedgwick into Matamoros, and military operations around that city. Gen. Grant received a letter from Gen. Sheridan, dated November 29, five days after the reported entry into Matamoros, in which he says he had ordered Sedgwick not to make his proposed movement, as the same was entirely disapproved of. If the movement was made into Matamoros, as reported, we feel authorized to say Gen. Sedgwick has been placed under arrest and will be punished.

General Sheridan, it is believed, reached Brownsville on Tuesday last. It is not believed that Gen. Sedgwick intended any wrong, but that if he entered Matamoros, as reported, he has been overreached by the merchants of that place, who are at heart Imperialists, and who have lately been entertaining him with sumptuous dinners.

NEW ORLEANS, December 6.—Gen. Sedgwick has been removed from the command of the Rio Grande. The order for his removal is said to have been forwarded to Gen. Sheridan from Washington by Gen. Grant. He will probably report at Washington.

CINCINNATI, December 6.—The following is a dispatch to the Commercial: The city of Matamoros was surrendered to Gen. Sedgwick, commanding the United States forces on the Rio Grande, on the evening of the 24th inst. Col. J. G. Perkins, of the 19th U. S. colored infantry, was placed in command. One hundred and eighteen men of the 4th cavalry crossed over and occupied the city on that day.

Colonel Sedgwick made an official statement to Gen. Canby, that owing to his inability to pay his troops, he could no longer control them, whereupon Sedgwick immediately demanded the surrender of the place, which was granted.

Gen. Kilpatrick, U. S. Minister to Chili, was married on the 21 of November to the Senorita La Louisa Valderana.

COMMUNICATED.

TRAVEL BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON.—In Wednesday's Gazette I find an article under the above title, which requires a reply, in order that our citizens may not be induced to think "now when everybody wants to go to Washington to 'look around,' the want of accommodation for travel is proving very inconvenient."

For on the contrary had it not been for the continued and perpetual "accommodations" afforded our citizens by the ferry company during the past year or more, the good people of this city would really have found it "very inconvenient" to go to Washington to "look around," if they had depended upon a turnpike or the local railroad. These boats have been making regularly daily and hourly trips between the two cities, without the slightest interruption for the past year, and here lately, in order to further accommodate Alexandrians, have been making two trips a night, that is, at night and in the morning, to "look around" the places of amusements.

The Winnsimmet having met with a slight injury, one trip only was missed, and another boat put on in her stead. The ferry company are entitled to praise for their "accommodations," and it should be in justice be accorded to them.

MARRIED.

At Christ Church, Alexandria, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. A. M. Randolph, HENRY T. WRIGHT, of Goodland co., to Miss HARRIOT W., daughter of Francis A. Dickins, of Fairfax co., Va.

DIED.

At his residence in Fairfax county, on the 6th inst., WILLIAM NEVITT, aged 63, within a few days. He was for 60 years a member of the M. E. Church, and was an irreproachable character as a Christian and citizen.

A CARD.—I understand that Mr. THOMAS A. WATERS is endeavoring to obtain the signatures of the jury who tried a case, wherein he was plaintiff and myself defendant, to a paper, the object of which is to ask a new trial, this intimating said jury had not intelligence enough to understand so plain a case. Certainly the gentlemen who composed said jury would not so far stultify themselves as to be used in any such outrageous manner. This is what might be termed seeking justice with a vengeance. [W.] W. H. McKNIGHT.

CITY HOTEL.

ROBERT J. RAINEY, Proprietor.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Board per day, \$2. dec 7-11

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ALEXANDRIA.

The annual election for eight directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Room, on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867.

CHAS. R. ROOF, Cashier.

dec 7-24wt

HARDWARE, BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

T. E. KEMP, DEALER IN HARDWARE, TOOLS, NAILS, LOCKS, CUTLERY, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, GLASS, PUTTER, &c., Has removed to NO. 79, KING STREET. (BROWN'S NEW BUILDING.) dec 5-11

JAMES W. NALLS, THOS. RISHHELL, JAMES W. NALLS & CO.,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS, And Dealers in all kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS, Such as Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Potomac Limes, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Roofing-Felt and Pitch, Window Glass from 6x8 to 24x48, White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Wash Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Lamps, Coal Oil, and a general assortment of Housekeeping Goods. Paints mixed and glass cut to order. Particular attention paid to orders from the country. 187, KING STREET, ap 27-4f corner Columbus, Alexandria.

LUMBER! SLOAN & BRUNER, Have for sale ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, At the lowest market rates. Hunter's Wharf, Near the Tunnel. E. J. SLOAN, Jy 19-6m B. F. BRUNER.

JOHN T. CRIGHTON & SON, NO. 88, KING ST., ALEXANDRIA, VA.

DEALER IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, BELLOWS, Axes, Nail Saws, Horse Shoes, Bristle Steel, Raps, Shovel Tools, &c. Commis's Iron Plow kept on hand; Sashes, Doors, Blinds, &c., furnished to order. Roofing Felt, and Cement, Percussion Caps, Double and Single Guns, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, &c., wholesale and Retail. Terms Cash. sel-4f

JAS. RECTOR SMOOT, JOHN PERRY, SMOOT & PERRY,

LUMBER, NAILS, LIME, CEMENT, AND CALCINED PLASTER, No. 39 North Union Street, Jy 15-4f ALEXANDRIA, VA.

CLOTHING DEALERS.

ONE PRICE FOR CLOTHING, MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, NO DEVIATION.

HENNING'S, Corner of Seventh street and Maryland Avenue.

FOR BOYS, Who wear Suspender Pants, only—

Satinet Jacket and Pants, \$4. Brown and Gray Melton do, \$7.50. Cassimere do, \$5 to \$14. Melton Coat, Pants and Vest, \$11.50. Cassimere do, \$14 to \$25. Repellant Overcoats, \$8 and \$9. Whinley do, \$10 to \$18. Black Suits, Jacket and Pants, \$4 to \$15. Black Suits, Coat, Vest and Pants, \$14.50 to \$28. FOR GENTLEMEN, Black Suits, Coat, Pants and Vest, \$12.50 to \$30. Satinets Suits, Coat, Pants and Vest, \$10 and \$12. A large stock of these Suits on hand, and very cheap. Sheep's Grey Faced Suits, \$11. Sheep's Grey Satinets Suits, \$12 and \$13.50. Gray Melton Suits, \$14 and \$15. Blue Satinets Suits, \$15. Brown Melton Suits, very popular, \$15. Union Cassimere Suits, \$17. All-wool Cassimere Suits, \$20. Silk-mixed Cassimere Suits, \$22 and \$25. Silk-mixed Cassimere Suits, our standard article, either cassimere or black lined, \$29. Double and Twist Suits, very durable, \$25, \$27 and \$30. Other Cassimere Suits, \$20 and \$22. Monkey-Jackets, \$20 to \$25. Black Suits, \$20, \$12, \$15, \$18 and \$25. Black Frock Coats, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$17, \$20, \$25 and \$30. The \$15 Sack and \$20 Frock, have a large circulation in the community. Black Pants, \$3 to \$14.

OVERCOATS: Whitney and Chinchilla, very fashionable, \$20 to \$25. Melton Overcoats, heavy and warm, \$12. Potomac Overcoats to shed rain, \$15. Moseley and Gator Beaver Overcoats, \$20 to \$25. Fall Overcoats, \$10, \$13, \$15 and \$18. Common Overcoats, \$10. Yellow Oil Clothing.

Orders by mail promptly filled. GEORGE C. HENNING, Corner 7th st. and Maryland Avenue, no 9-1m WASHINGTON, D. C.

A PROCLAMATION.

TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

Whereas, Being armed and equipped with such a stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING as cannot fail to strike the beholder with bewildering amazement, and please the fancy of all men.

Whereas, Having entered the field for the Fall and Winter Campaign of trade, I am determined to repulse, if not entirely vanquish, the great system of monstrous prices and murderous profits, which have settled upon our whole country like a mighty Jacobin, sinking the poor into deeper depths of poverty, and dragging down the affluent, and even driving many to distraction; and

Whereas, I have taken unusual pains in the selection of my stock, and have purchased all at the lowest cash prices, which will enable me to accommodate any purchaser at the lowest cash prices.

Therefore, I, CHAS. A. GLADKE, of King street, between Pitt and St. Asaph, do hereby issue this proclamation, to dispose of my new stock, upon such terms as must give entire satisfaction.

Witness my hand this 22nd day of October, A. D. 1866, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninetieth year, placed my hand and caused the great seal to be affixed.

[CAG] CHAS. A. GLADKE. oct 22-4f

WILLIAM MURRAY, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 7, NORTH FAIRFAX STREET, Has just received a fall and winter assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS. He invites his friends and customers to call and examine his stock. sep 9-11

WILLIAM E. ATWELL, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, No. 7, NORTH FAIRFAX STREET, Between Pitt and St. Asaph, has just received a fall and winter assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS. He invites his friends and customers to call and examine his stock. sep 9-11

NOTIONS, &c., all of which will be purchased at lowest market rates, and sold at prices which cannot fail to please. CHARLES W. GREEN, No. 68, King st. nov 25-4f

SWEET CIDER, for sale by J. C. MILBURN, dec 4-4f

HOOE & WEDDERBURN,

(SUCCESSORS TO FOWLE & CO.)

SHIPPING, FORWARDING &

Commission Merchants

FOOT OF PRINCE ST. ALEXANDRIA

Wholesale Dealers and Importers in all kinds of

FERTILIZERS,

PLASTER,

SALT,

TOBACCO,

GRAIN,

FLOUR,

SYRUP,

FISH,

&c., &c.

We have on hand and to arrive, for sale, the following Fertilizers:

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO,

FOWLE & CO'S CELEBRATED

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATED GUANO,

WM. H. FOWLE, BAYNE & CO'S,

MANIPULATED GUANO,

Compound Phosphates and Alkalies,

Ammoniated Phosphate with Mashland Plaster and Potash intimately combined—stand high as a Top Dressing for

TOBACCO, GRAIN AND GRASSES.

SUMBRERO GUANO,

KETTLEWELL'S GUANO,

BONE DUST,

Lamp and Ground Plaster,

France's Raw Bone Phosphate

Flour of Bone,

Ford's Fertilizer,

Bartholow's Prepared Guano,

Coal-stump Phosphate,

Rhodes' " "

Soluble Pacific,

Brunke's Phosphate,

Swann Island Guano,

Reed's Ammoniated Super Phosphate of Lime

Bruce's Concentrated Fertilizer,

J. J. Turner & Co's Excelsior, and 15

Ammoniated Phosphate.

We keep on hand and are constantly receiving and for sale

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF SALT,

Liverpool Fine,

Marshall's

Ashton's &c., &c.

Ground Alum,

New York Fine and Coarse,

and Turk's Island, do

We purchase, on Commission, all descriptions of

GRAIN,

WHEAT,

CORN,

RYE,

and OATS,

and have constantly on hand a large supply of

CUMBERLAND & BITUMINOUS COAL

for sale by the Cargo.

We shall also be prepared to fill orders from our friends, throughout the country, for Fish of every kind and grade, including